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estimated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from small-pox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 21, steamship *Anselm*; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 10; passengers in transit, 21; baggage disinfected, 20 pieces. August 22, steamship *Hiram*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 28, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Cholera and plague in other countries.

NAPLES, ITALY, August 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 16, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

August 13, the steamship *Liguria*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 968 steerage passengers and 250 pieces of large baggage; 800 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 53 steerage passengers was advised.

August 16, the steamship *Vancouver*, of the Dominion Line, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 415 steerage passengers and 117 pieces of large baggage; 700 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 27 steerage passengers was advised.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended August 16, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 4 cases of smallpox with 1 death.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

Under date of August 9, 1902, it was reported that there were 107 cases of Asiatic cholera in Egypt. At the time of the report there were in Cairo 54 natives and 1 European sick with the disease. Cases have continued to occur at Cairo since that date, but none at Alexandria. So, under date of August 15, 1902, it was reported that five days having elapsed since the last case of cholera at Alexandria, no mention of the disease would be thereafter made on Egyptian bills of health from Alexandria.

Precautions against cholera in Russia.

Owing to the severe epidemic of cholera in Manchuria, the Russian Government is reported to be taking stringent measures in Asia to prevent the entrance of the disease into Siberia and its spread through

Russia. It is said that Russia has lost a large number of soldiers in Manchuria from cholera. There is a quarantine of five days for all Russian immigrants from Irkutsk by rail.

Bubonic plague in Egypt.

Under date of August 9, 1902, it was reported that there were 12 cases of plague in Egypt, those at Alexandria, 6 in number, being Europeans.

Bubonic plague in Russia.

Another case of bubonic plague was reported from Odessa, August 17, 1902.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NAPLES, ITALY, *August 25, 1902.*

SIR : I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 23, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples :

August 19, the steamship *Masilia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 534 steerage passengers and 130 pieces of large baggage ; 600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 13 steerage passengers was advised.

August 20, the steamship *Citta di Milano*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 576 steerage passengers and 105 pieces of large baggage ; 550 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 19 steerage passengers was advised.

August 22, the steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 578 steerage passengers and 149 pieces of large baggage ; 600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 23 steerage passengers was advised.

August 22, the steamship *Hesperia*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 648 steerage passengers and 100 pieces of large baggage ; 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 28 steerage passengers was advised.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended August 23, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 3 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

Smallpox in Italy.

Smallpox still prevails in various localities in Italy from which emigrants come. Within the last week a case of smallpox presented itself at the visit for departure for the United States. Vaccination on shore is still continued, though some of the steamship companies are making opposition to this procedure. The vaccination of large numbers of emigrants often arriving at Naples on the day of their departure for America is naturally difficult. The operation is, however, under my supervision and I am sure it is efficacious. At least no cases of phlegmonous arms are reported, the vaccinations take in due proportion, and since vaccination ashore has been instituted here few ships

have arrived at New York with smallpox aboard. On the other hand, vaccination en route is difficult and in event of a storm during the first days out it is, owing to seasickness, confusion, and rolling of the ship, quite impossible to vaccinate a large number of steerage passengers, many of them confined to their bunks.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

Under date of August 17, 1902, it was reported that there were 381 cases of Asiatic cholera in Egypt. On August 16, there were 32 cases and 23 deaths at Cairo, 1 case at Alexandria, 20 cases at Assiout, and between 40 and 50 cases each at Beirut, Gizeh, Embabeh, Minich, and Belbis. The report stated that, since July 15, 1902, there had been 2,016 cases, of which 1,509 ended in death. Forty different localities in Egypt are said to be infected. The total number of cases reported in Alexandria is 10.

Bubonic plague in Egypt.

August 17, 1902, there were 9 cases of plague at Alexandria and 1 at Turkh. The total number of cases in Egypt since the beginning of the second year of the epidemic, April 7, 1902, was reported, August 17, 1902, to be 279, with 156 deaths.

Bubonic plague in Odessa.

Under date of August 22, 1902, it was reported that since the outbreak of plague at Odessa there had been 9 cases and 1 death.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Cholera news.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended August 2, 1902.

There were inspected 5 vessels having a total personnel of 197 passengers and 384 crew. Thirty steerage passengers and 1 member of crew were bathed and 35 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

During the week ended August 2, 11 cases of enteric fever with 1 death and 13 cases of dysentery with no deaths were officially reported in this city. No quarantinable disease, however, has been officially announced.

Judging from the information at my command, the cholera situation in Japan has exhibited no improvement during the past week, but fortunately no serious outbreak of the disease has occurred in the vicinity of Yokohama. Two cases of cholera are reported from Tokyo during the past week. Considerable difference of opinion as to the accuracy of the diagnosis in some of the cases previously reported in that city seems to prevail; even bacteriological results determined by so eminent an authority as Professor Kitasato have not been accepted by all his professional colleagues, leading to a discussion which has appeared in the columns of certain Tokyo vernacular newspapers. It seems clear that a few cases of real cholera have appeared in Tokyo.

The most important cholera event of the week was the extensive outbreak in Okayama, where, from the first recognition of the disease on July 29 to August 3, 224 cases are reported.